

REMARKS

Prior to the present amendment, Claims 1-3, 10-14, 16-19, 21, 23-28 and 37-59 are pending. By the present amendment, Claims 17-19, 21, 23-28, 48, 52, 53, 55, 56 and 59 are canceled and the remaining Claims have been amended. Claims 60-65 have been added.

In response to the art currently cited by the Examiner, Burke does not show “receiving” a *compressed digitized TV signal corresponding to a TV program* into VID-AA 110/150/750/850 (video access apparatus). Burke does not show that a *compressed digitized TV signal corresponding to a TV program* is carried in the first communication channel 103 (which is the equivalent of our transmission medium in claim 1). The video network interface (210 and 245) is what couples VID-AA to first communication channel 103. First communication channel 103 is not equivalent to the present first transmission medium. Burke does not teach that the video network interface 210 in Fig 2, (Col 8: 8-25 and Col 9: 25-31), 245 in Fig 3 (Col 9: 64-66 and Col 10: 9-11), or 245 in FIG 4 (Col 12: 15-42) being adapted to receive a compressed digitized television signal corresponding to a TV program. Therefore, base Claims 1 and 37 have been amended to include “non-videophone data” with “compressed digitized TV signals corresponding to respective TV programs.” Reconsideration of the present claims in view of the present amendments is respectfully requested.

Also, Burke does not teach VID-AA 110/150/750/850 adapted to receive even an analog television signal corresponding to a TV program over transmission channel 103. Whereas Col 6: 19-23 do convey that communication channel 103 does carry both videophone data and video services, that is not sufficient to teach that VID-AA is adapted to receive a television signal corresponding to a television program. What COL 6: 24-50 describes is capability to receive and transmit videophone data over an “out-of-band” channel, which is well known to industry practitioners and experts of not being capable of carrying the high bit-rate required for carrying a broadcast television program. In fact, Burke discloses CACS as a 600 KHz channel (COL 6: 4-7, COL 12: 42). Burke’s data carried in the CACS broadcast channel (Col 6: 54-55) refers to very low bit-rates system data and should not be confused with carrying a broadcast television signal corresponding to a television program. Even when suggesting different modulation methods and protocols (Col 8: 8-25), Burke’s VID-AA is not shown adapted to receive a television signal corresponding to a television program. Again, reconsideration of the present claims in view of the present amendments is respectfully requested.

Burke teaches VID-AA 110/150/750/850 outputs the videophone data as a TV signal to TV 240 via a second communication channel 227 (COL 10: 63 to COL 11: 8) and receives a video signal from a camera via the second communication channel 227. But Burke does not teach VID-AA being adapted to

receive a television signal corresponding to a TV program via the first communication channel 103.

In describing FIG. 3 in COL 10: 52-53, COL 2-5 and COL 11: 9-12, Burke conclusively teaches that VID-AA exclusively provides one ANALOG television signal corresponding to a videophone data to TV 240 (or video display 225) via second communication channel 227. That is, Burke does not teach VID-AA providing to TV 240 a television signal corresponding to a television program received by VID-AA via first communication channel 103. Furthermore, the analog television signal provided via second communication channel 227 is not a digitized compressed signal.

In describing FIG. 4's filter 305 in COL 12: 15-42, Burke teaches that VID-AA only filters in the RF channel carrying corresponding the videophone data. Besides, it would not be possible for VID-AA to serve multiple televisions 240 unless all TVs 240 were to receive and display the same television program simultaneously. Respective viewers would not have a choice to choose a different TV program. Reconsideration of the present claims in view of the present amendments is again respectfully requested.

Moreover, Burke always shows the videophone and the terminal as one, albeit that the terminal is not a STT. Therefore, Claim 1 is also amended to recite that the videophone terminal is external and operationally connected to the subscriber terminal via a second transmission medium that is different than the first transmission medium as shown in our specification in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3 and 102 part of Fig 1 showing a separate videophone.

The videophone terminal in Claim 1 and its respective set of dependent Claims distinctively transport the compressed digitized videophone data between the subscriber terminal and the videophone terminal over the second transmission medium. Burke does not.

Furthermore, Burke's FIG. 13, Col 21: 7-19 are not Ethernet, wireless Ethernet, firewire or USB. Also, Burke does not teach trafficking compressed digitized videophone data in third communication channel 293 of FIG. 13 nor 294 of FIG. 3 and FIG. 16. Therefore, reconsideration of amended Claim 1 is again respectfully requested.

Based on the forgoing, it is submitted that the presently amended Claims overcome the Examiner's cited art and are in condition for allowance. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees that may be required, or to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0761. Should any minor points remain prior to issuance of a Notice of Allowance, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned at the below listed telephone number.

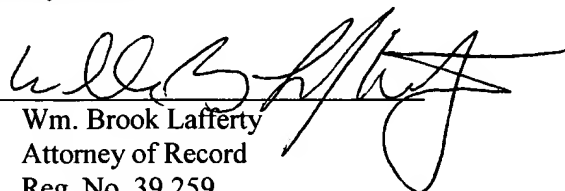
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